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# Cognitive System Engineering Tools

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# Cognitive System Engineering Tools

- Change of Approach:
  - From: Functional optimization among human and system elements
  - To: Functional coordination with flexible function assignment and coordinative structures in support
  - From: Changing a single component has no other effect on the system.
  - To: Change in a single component always has other effects.

# Automation Subtext

- **Safety and Capacity of airspace operations is at some level limited by the cognitive, perceptual, or attentive characteristics of the managers, controllers, operators in that airspace.**
- **Technical aiding systems (&/or procedures) can be designed to assist the human operators and offset the limitation(s)**
- **System Safety and integrity is dependent on the appropriate awareness of operators and agents in that system, that awareness can be provided by appropriate presentation of information**

*Doesn't impose other constraints limit*

*Only alter the limitation & otherwise don't change the airspace operation,*

*Enhancement will not be exploited to reach a new level of human constraint ,*

*Can revert to safe operations in case of all foreseeable failure modes*

# TOOLKIT Approach

- **We know a great deal about human-automation integration with respect to the aforementioned questions. How do we use it?**
  - Make it accessible (e.g. data repository and knowledge base development tools).
- **Some questions require focused answers. How to provide them?**
  - Develop a human human-system micro-model set for point simulation (e.g. Does auto handoff relieve controller workload? How much per a/c? Does T-Safe manage controller workload?)
- **All system changes have propagated effect. How to assess?**
  - Questionnaire for Cognitive System Engineering impact. (e.g NRS changes as overlay to current waypoint process—experimental focus on seams, ambiguity, etc. )

# Analytic Processes for Human Performance in Next Generation Initiatives

- **Challenges In Performance**

- Allocation of work in Distribution of Roles and Responsibilities among ground, air, human and automated systems
- Communication & Information requirements to maintain appropriately tailored situation awareness to maximize safe and effective operation
- Airspace policies procedures and operations for trajectory based operations and strategic layered intervention
- Safety and risk assessment in complex, coupled and dynamic systems in which risk propagation paths and parameters migrate on a complex conditional basis

- **Challenge Evaluation**

- Identification of source of impact on performance
- Shaping that impact to meet program goals and monitoring that migration
- Distinction among causal model's in joint cognitive systems of human-automation-organization and environment.
- Focus of empirical and analytic resources on diagnostic and high payoff information: diamond cutting

# Sources For Tools:

## Areas of Prior Research

- **Elementary Information Processing Functions**
  - Discrete, Non-propagated behaviors
  - Scaleable Responses: no significant interactions with scale
  - Performance Shaping Factors and their effect on EIPs
- **Human Sampling Decision & Control Behavior**
  - Visual Search and Information Acquisition (SA)
  - Discrete and Continuous Control Strategies
  - Strategic Behavior Management

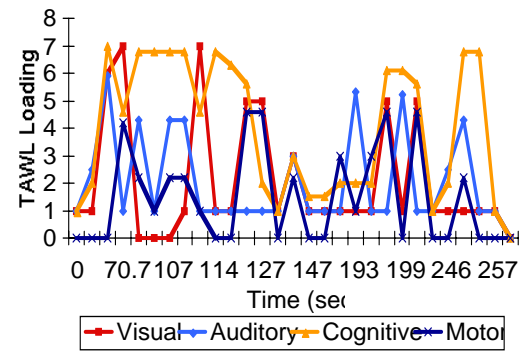
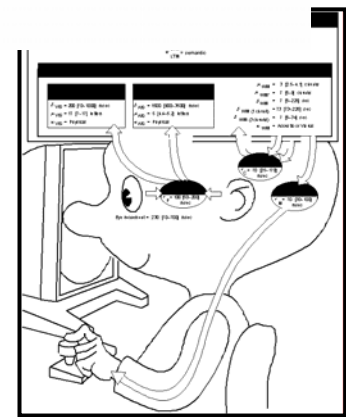
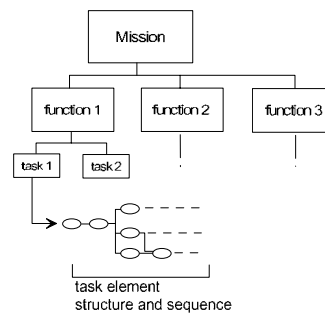
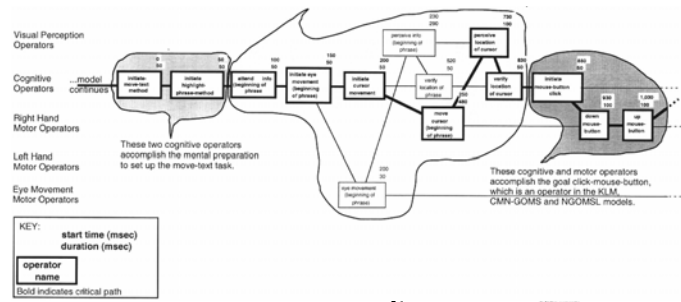
# Sources For Tools

- **Human Automation Interaction**
  - Automation Lack of Feedback
  - Unidentified interrelations, side effects
  - Automation Bias
  - System Authority, Autonomy, Trust and Agent's Role
  - Fail-Safe & Reversion Processes
- **Human-System Error Trends & Risk Assessment**
  - Precursor Assessment
  - Error Identification & Prediction
  - Propagation
  - Risk Determination

# Elementary Information Processes

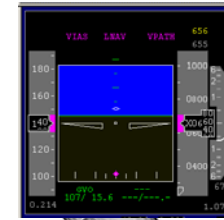
VAMS – Technical Interchange Meeting #5, March 8-9, 2005

- **Critical Path Method (Cognitive, Perceptual, Motor) GOMS Analyses**
- **Model Human Processor Characteristics**
  - Three Interactive Systems
  - Each with mnemonic, attentive, processing and response characteristics
- **Performance Shaping Factors**
  - Simulation Impact
  - Contribution to Risk





# Human Sampling Decision & Control Behavior



- **Visual Search & Sampling Models**

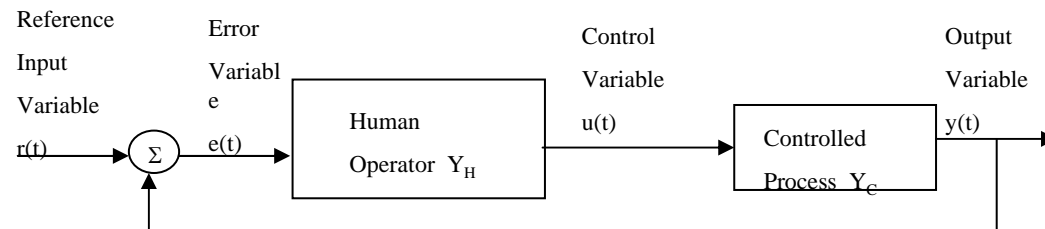
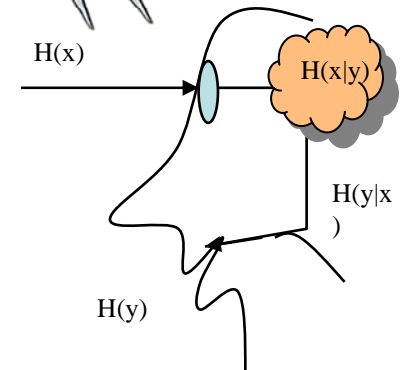
- FAA WJHTC Data Sets
- Lindsay Controller Model
- Flight Deck Visual Search

- **Decision Making**

- Naturalistic Decision Making
- Controller/Pilot Management Strategy
- Belief-Net Modeling

- **Discrete & Continuous Control Models**

- Optimal Control
- Hybrid Control
- Context-sensitive Control



Where:

$Y_H$  and  $Y_c$  are dynamic operators on time replaceable by Fourier transformed time functions

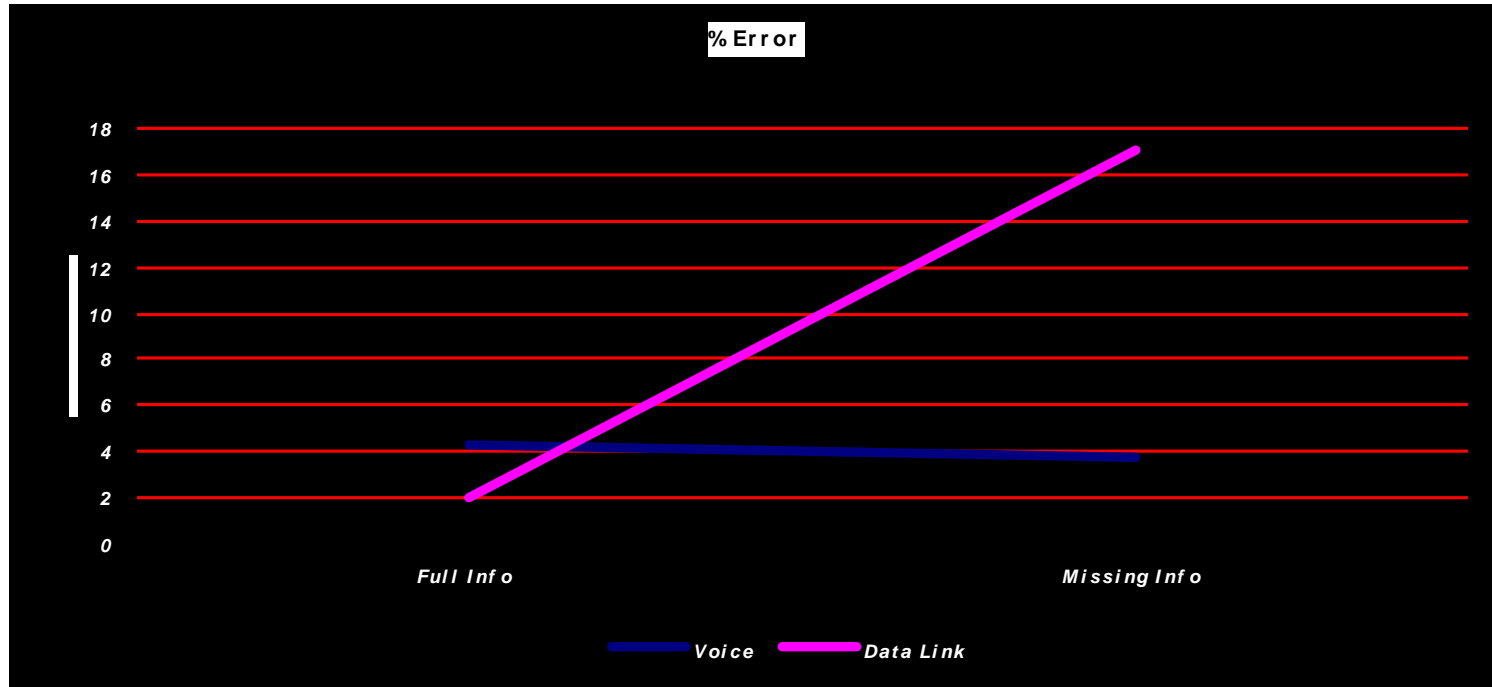
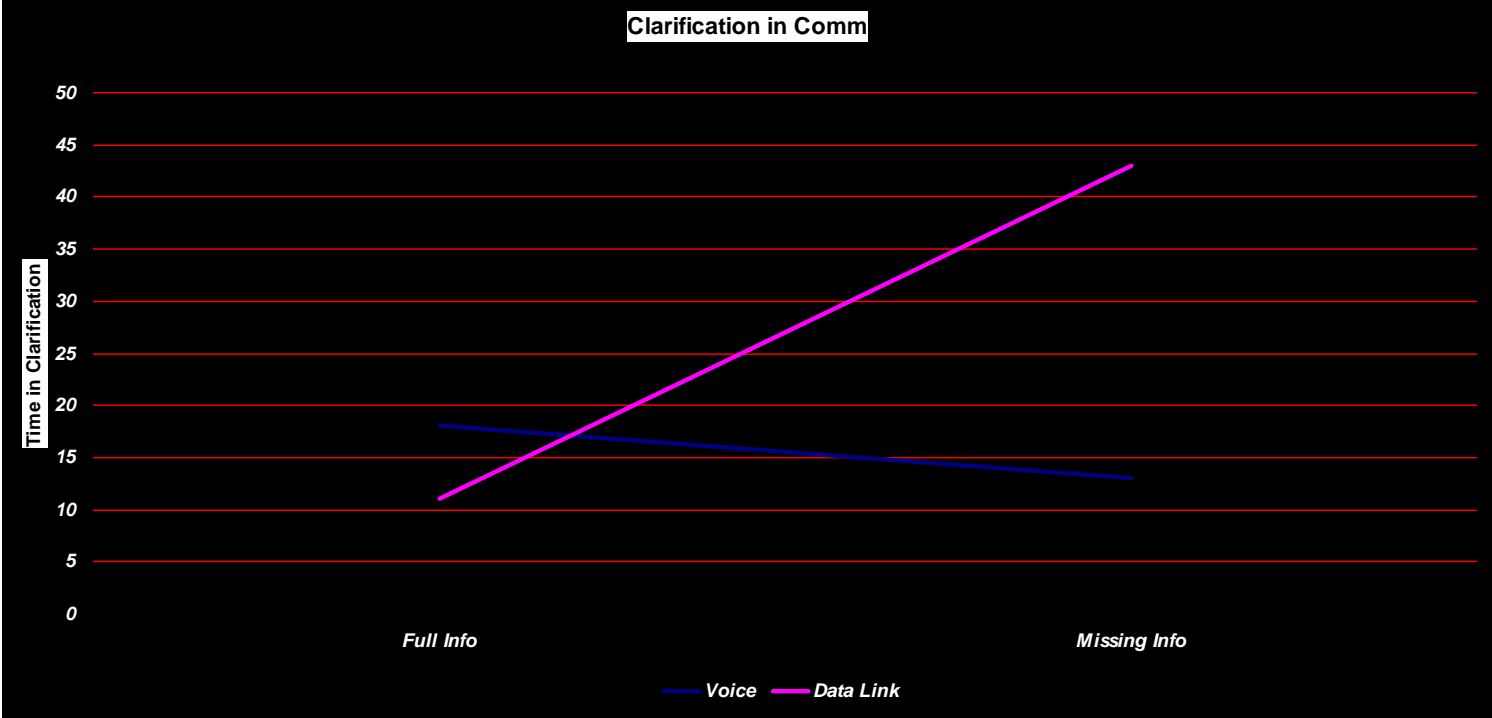
# Human Automation Interaction

- **Automation Lack of Feedback**
- **Workload & Error Redistribution**
- **Unidentified interrelations & side effects**
- **Automation Bias, Over-reliance, Monitoring Errors**
- **System Authority, Autonomy, Trust and Agent's Role**
- **System Alerting & Operator Double-Bind**
- **Situation Awareness & Fail-Safe & Reversion Processes**

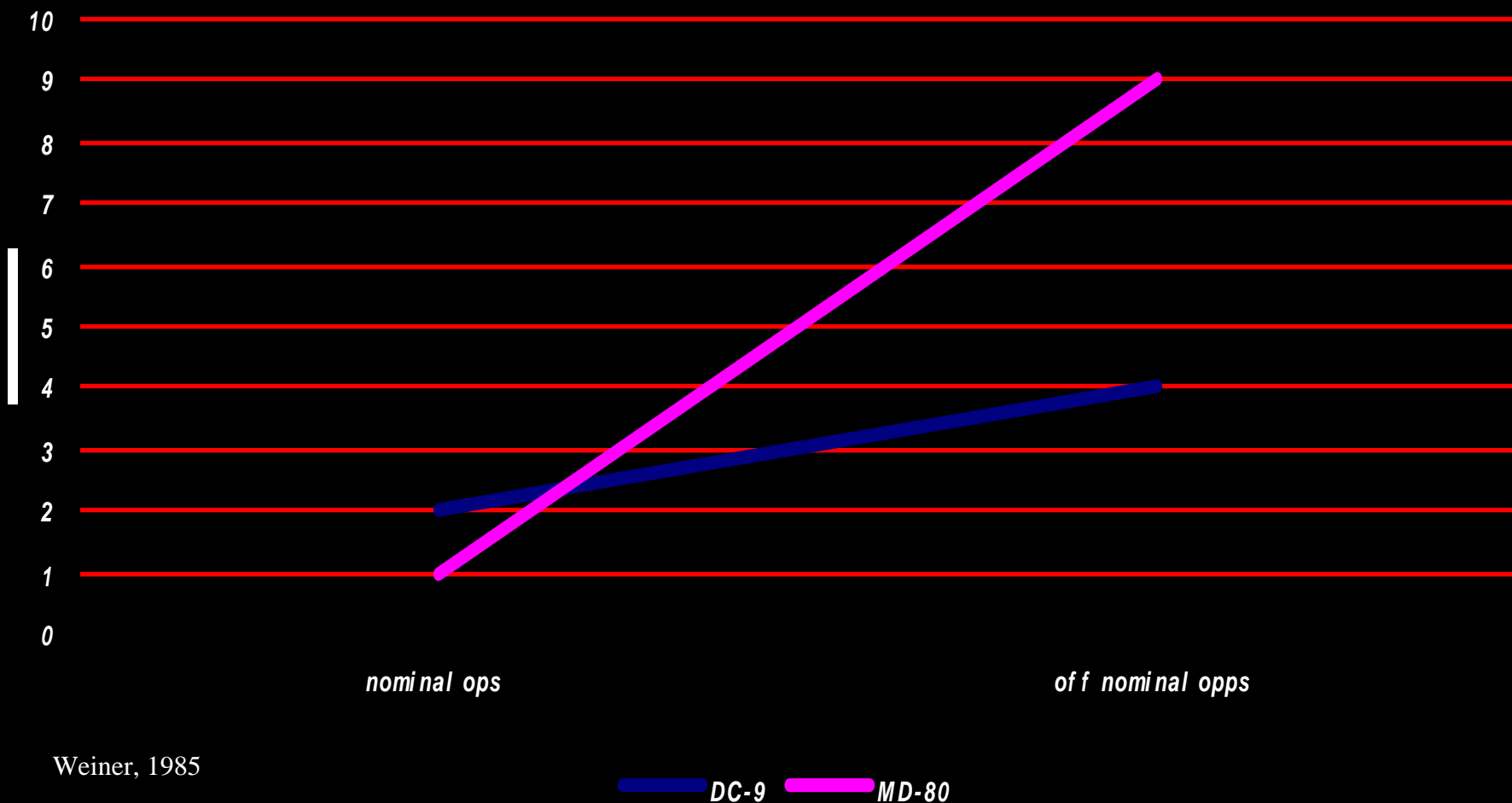


Voice & Data Link Communications Comparison

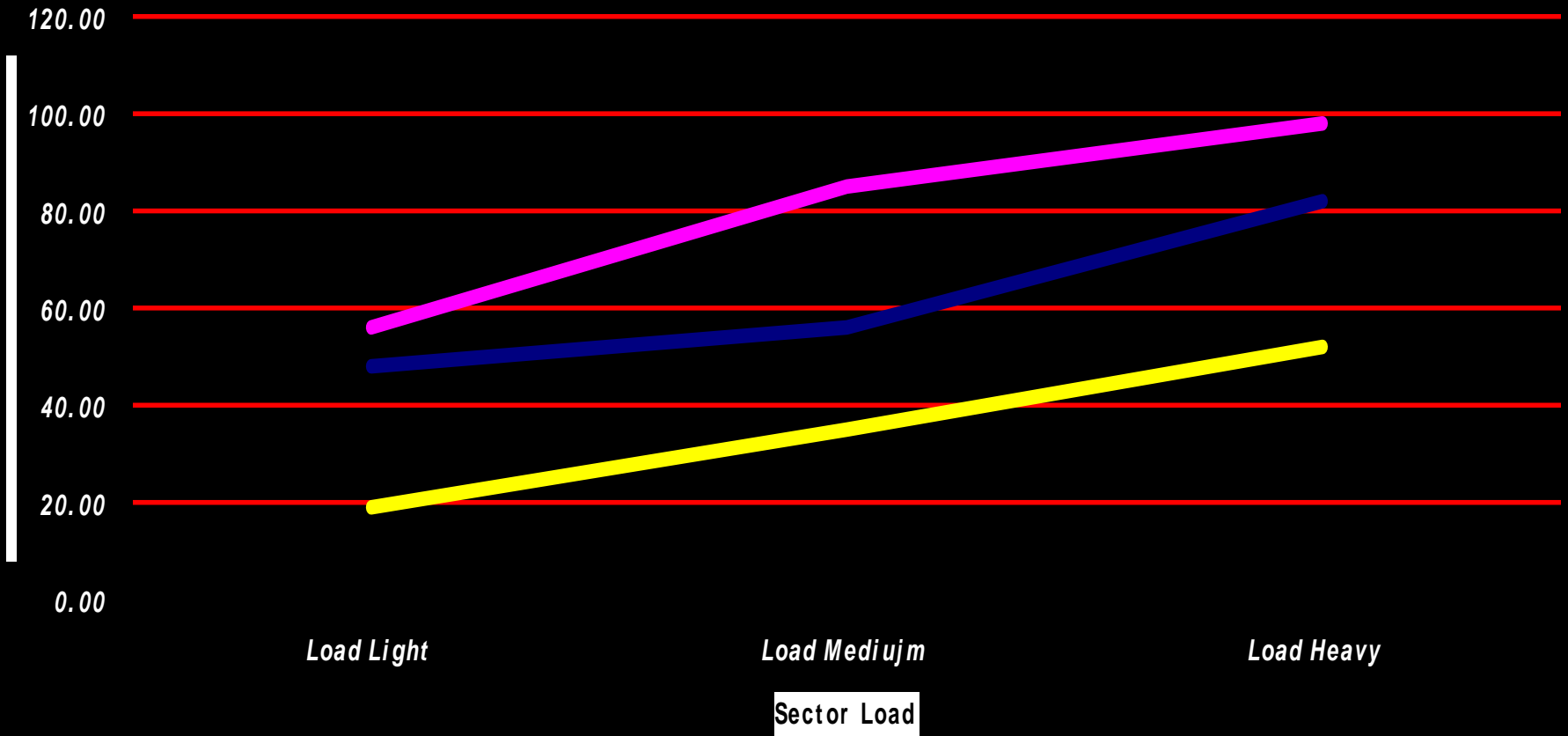
Lozito et al. 1999



# Automation Impact



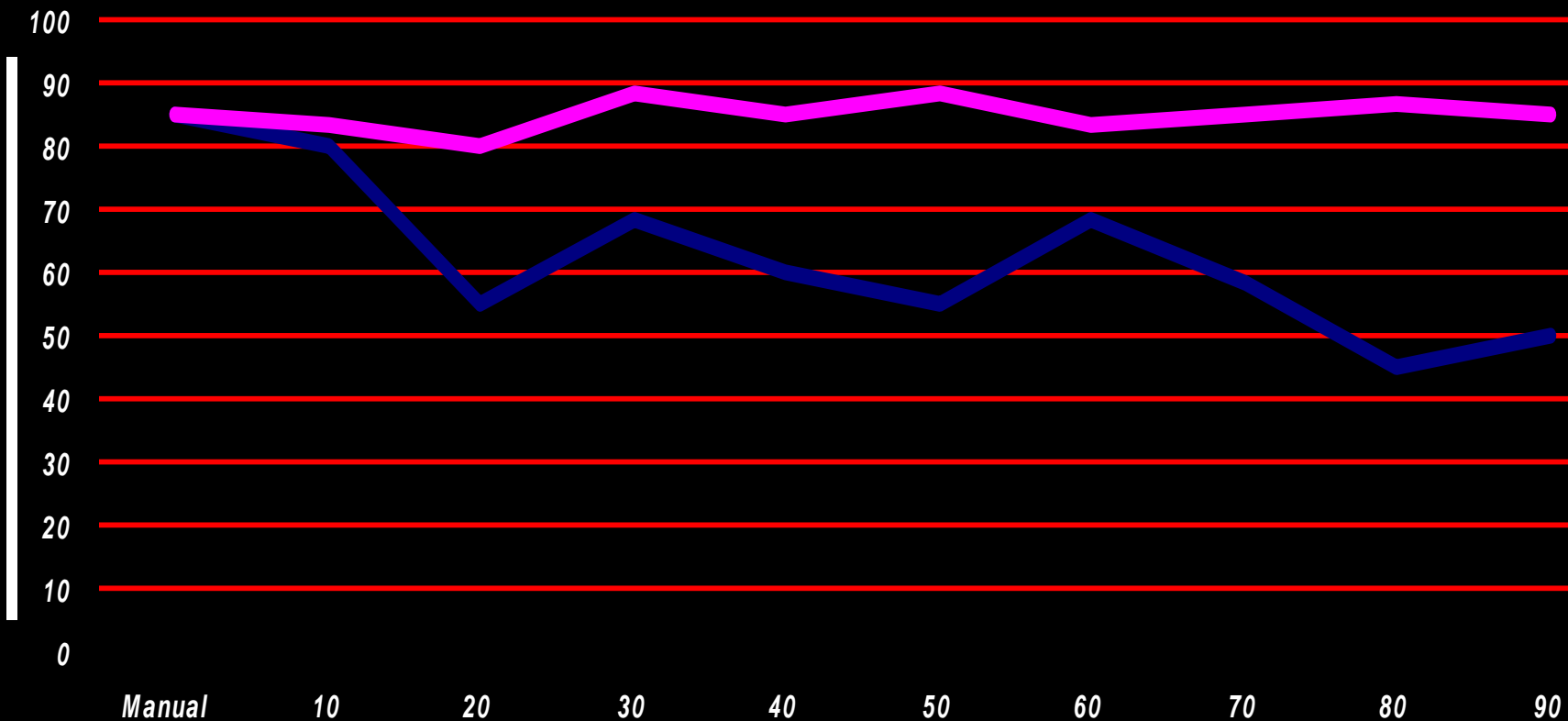
### Communication/Control Time



Corker, Gore, Fleming, Lane, 2000

Current 20% SS 80% SS

# Automation Reliance

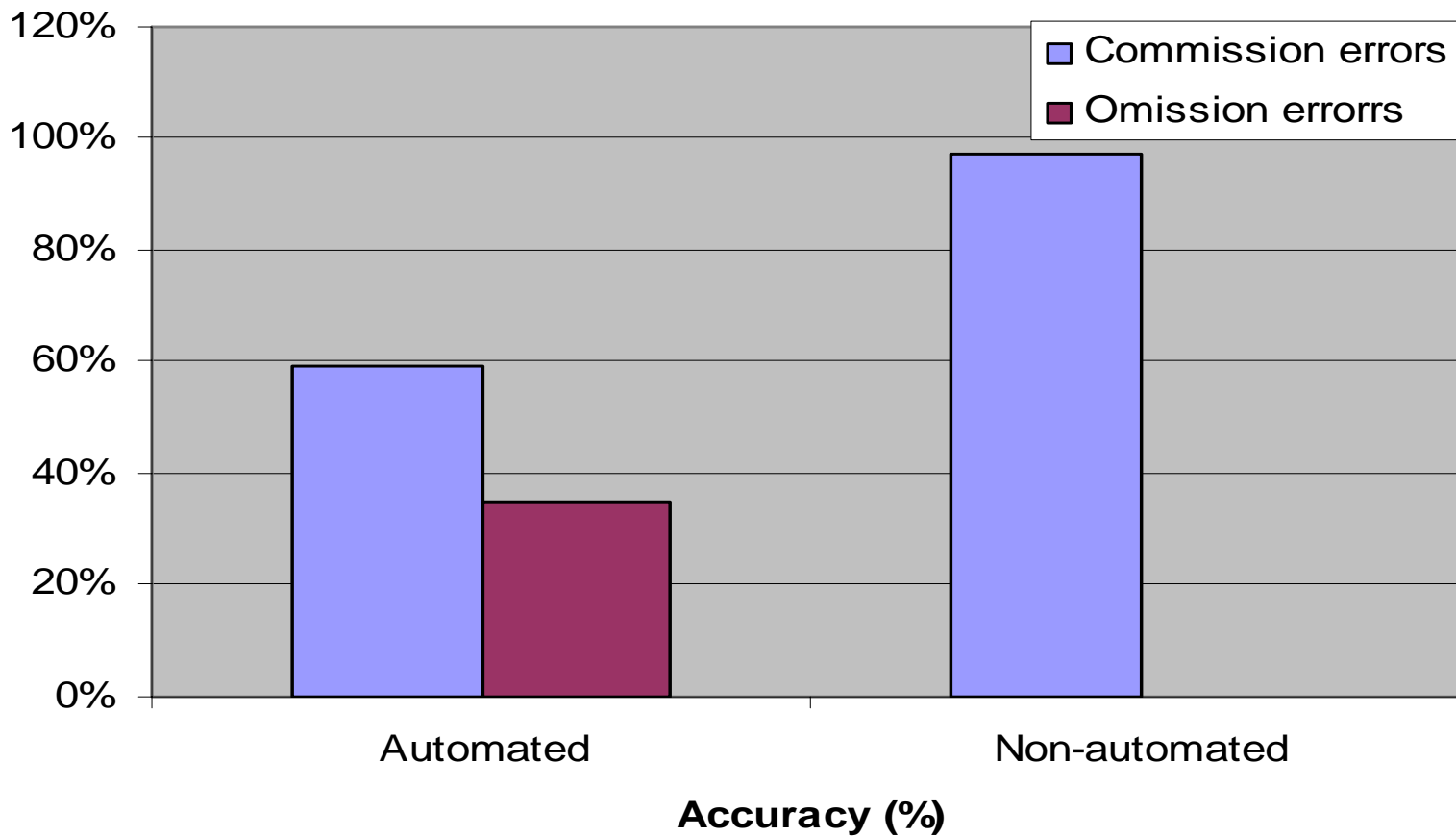


Time in AUtomed Mode

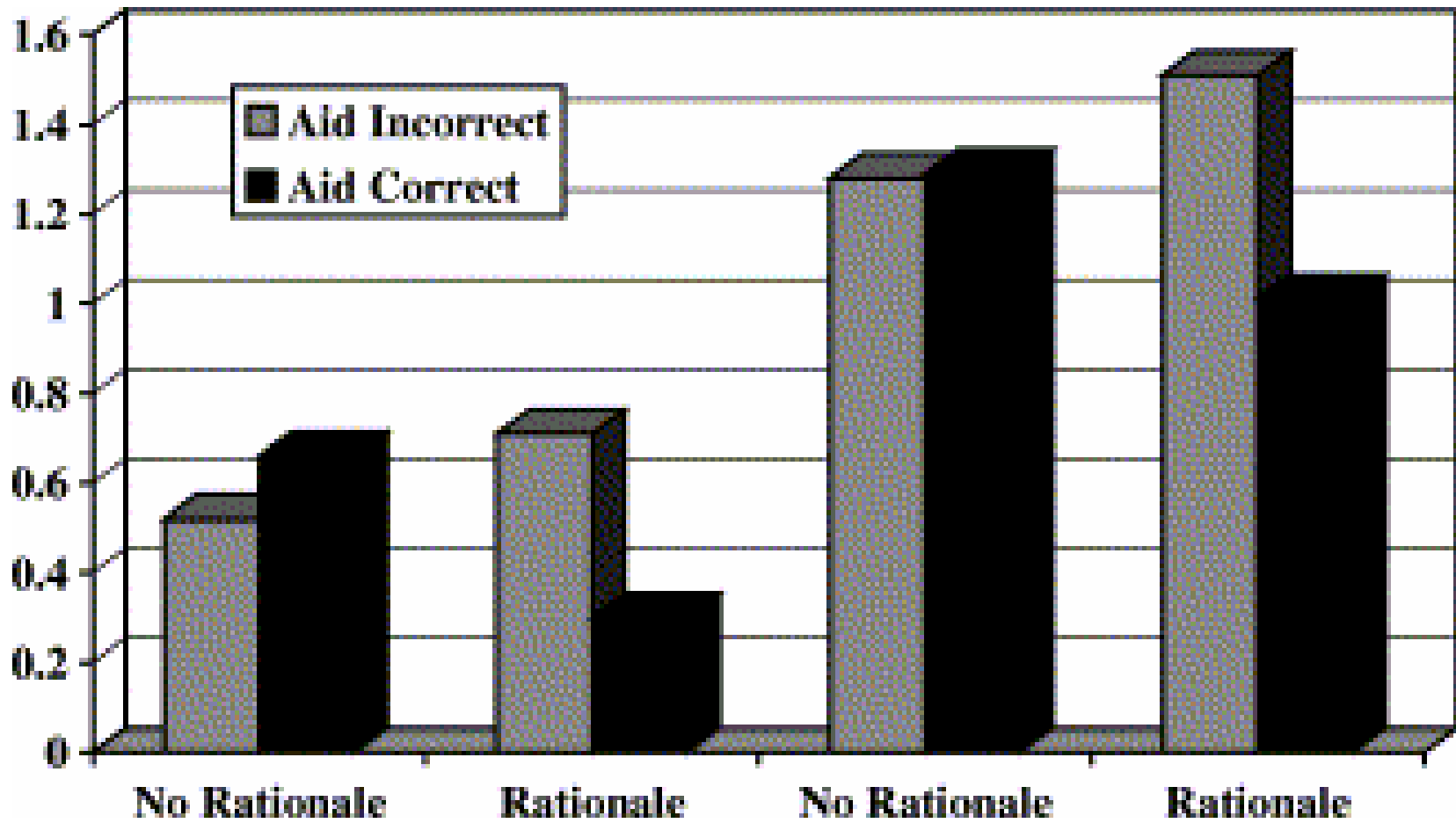
reliable variable

Singh, Molloy, Mouloua, Deaton,  
Parasuraman, 1998

## Commission and Omission errors in an automated versus non-automated conditions



Skitka, Mosier & Burdick, 1999

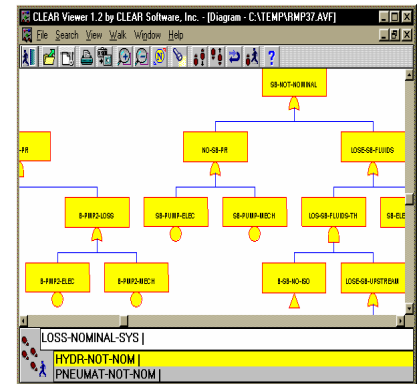
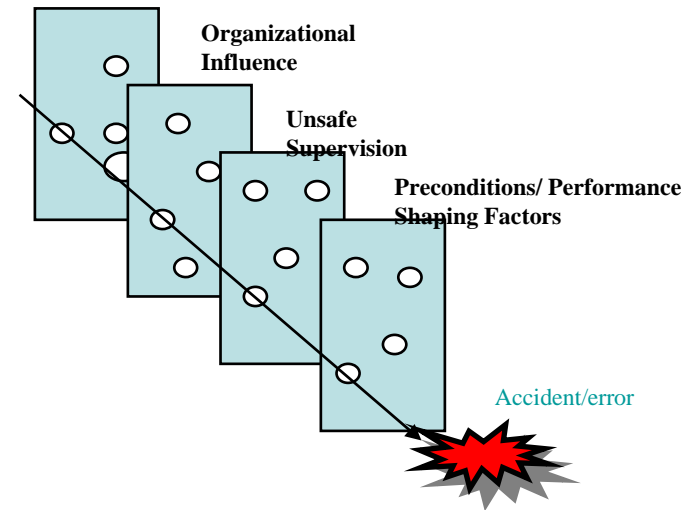


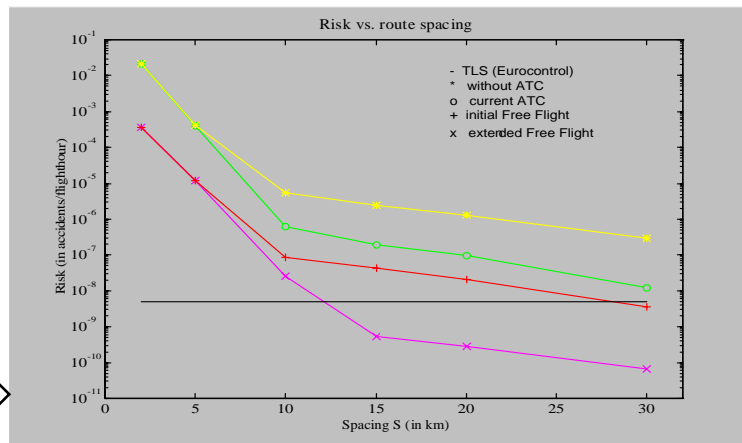
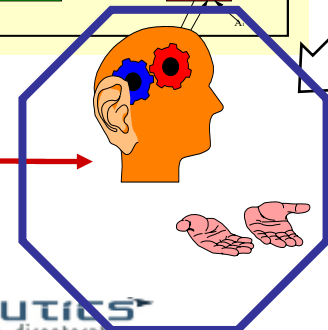
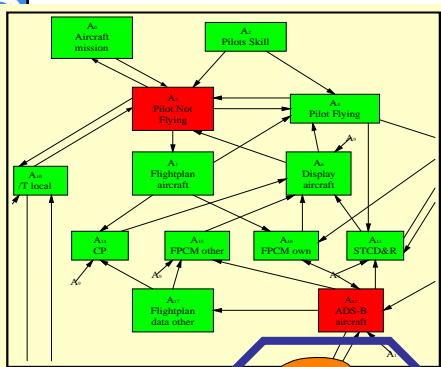
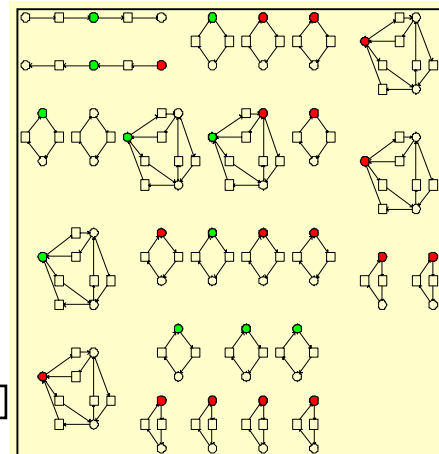
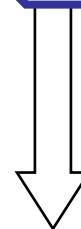
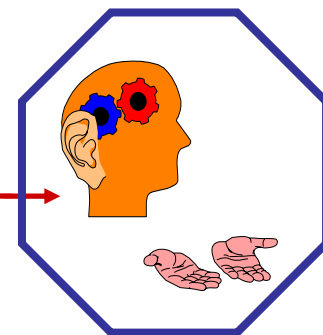
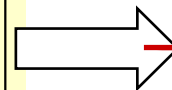
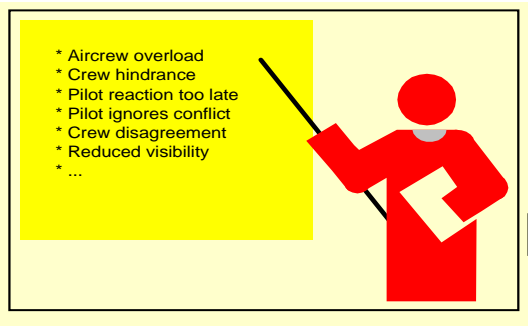
Dzindolet, Peterson, Pomranky, Pierce, and Beck (2003)



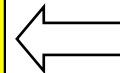
# Human-System Error Trends & Risk Assessment

- **Precursor Assessment**
  - Incident Data Monitoring & Modeling
  - Human-Causal Analysis
- **Error Identification & Prediction**
  - Error Modes & Contexts
  - Design Induced Error
- **Propagation**
  - Simulation &
- **Risk Determination**



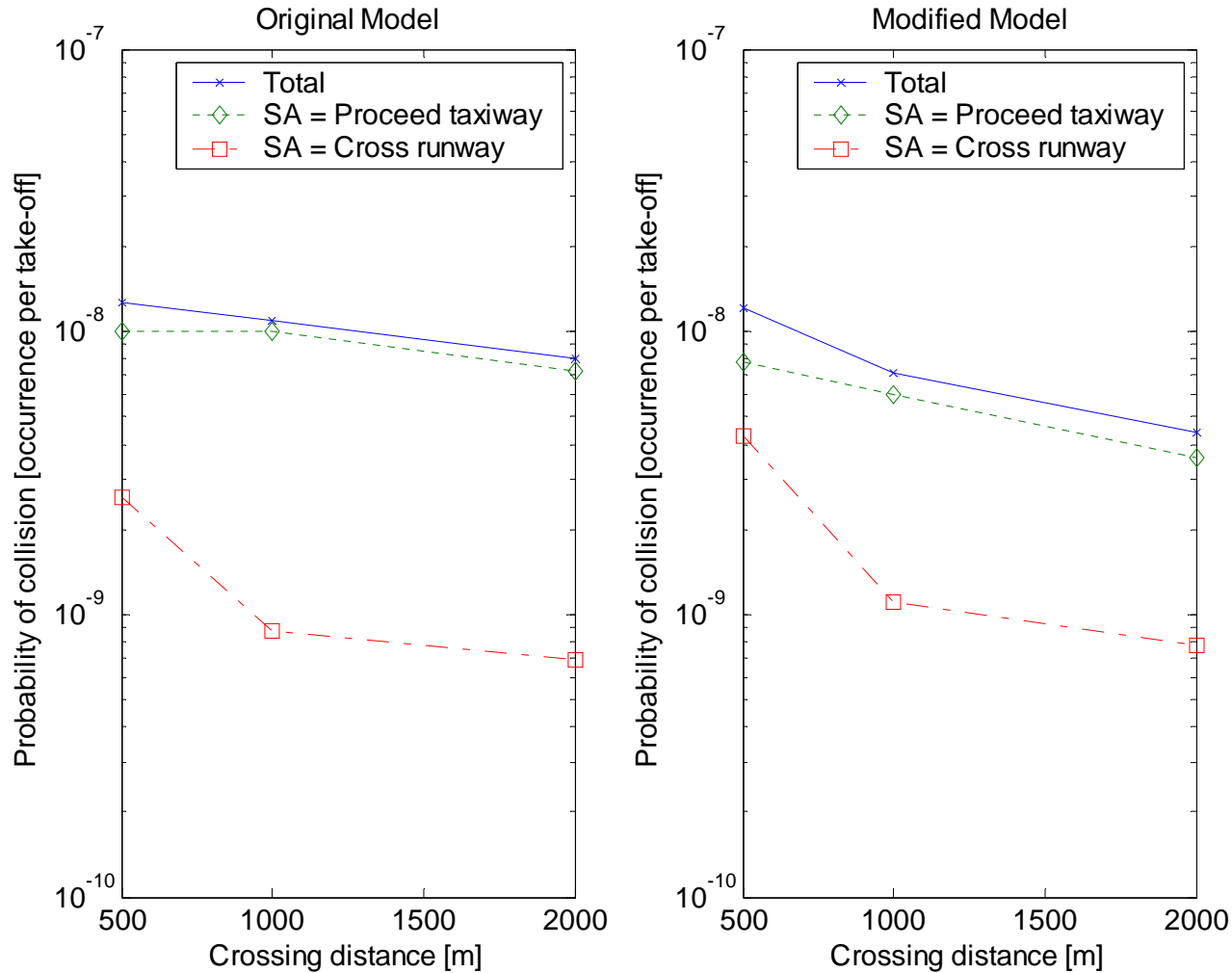


$$\mathfrak{R}_{[0, T_H]} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \sum_l \int_0^{T_H} \varphi^{ij} \left( t \middle| \kappa_{t_s}^{ij} = \kappa^l \right) dt \cdot P \left\{ \kappa_{t_s}^{ij} = \kappa^l \right\}$$



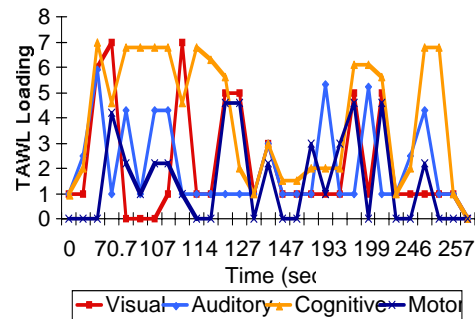
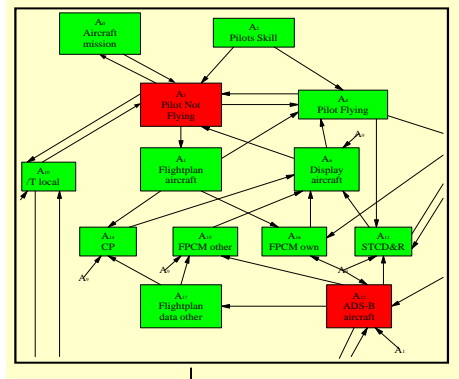
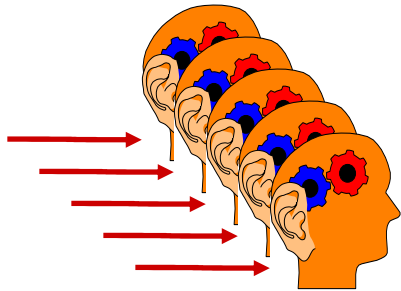
# TOPAZ-Air MIDAS Integrated Operation

VAMS – Technical Interchange Meeting #5, March 8-9, 2005



# Human Performance & Risk Assessment

## Phase 1: Parameter Generation



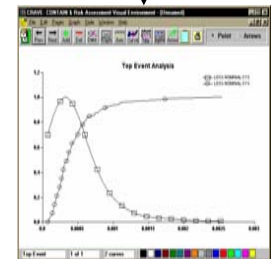
Run full HPM in 5 parallel scenarios to generate critical performance parameters  
(> 100 runs)

Run parameterized reduced HPM model integrated into RFS

(>1,000,000runs)

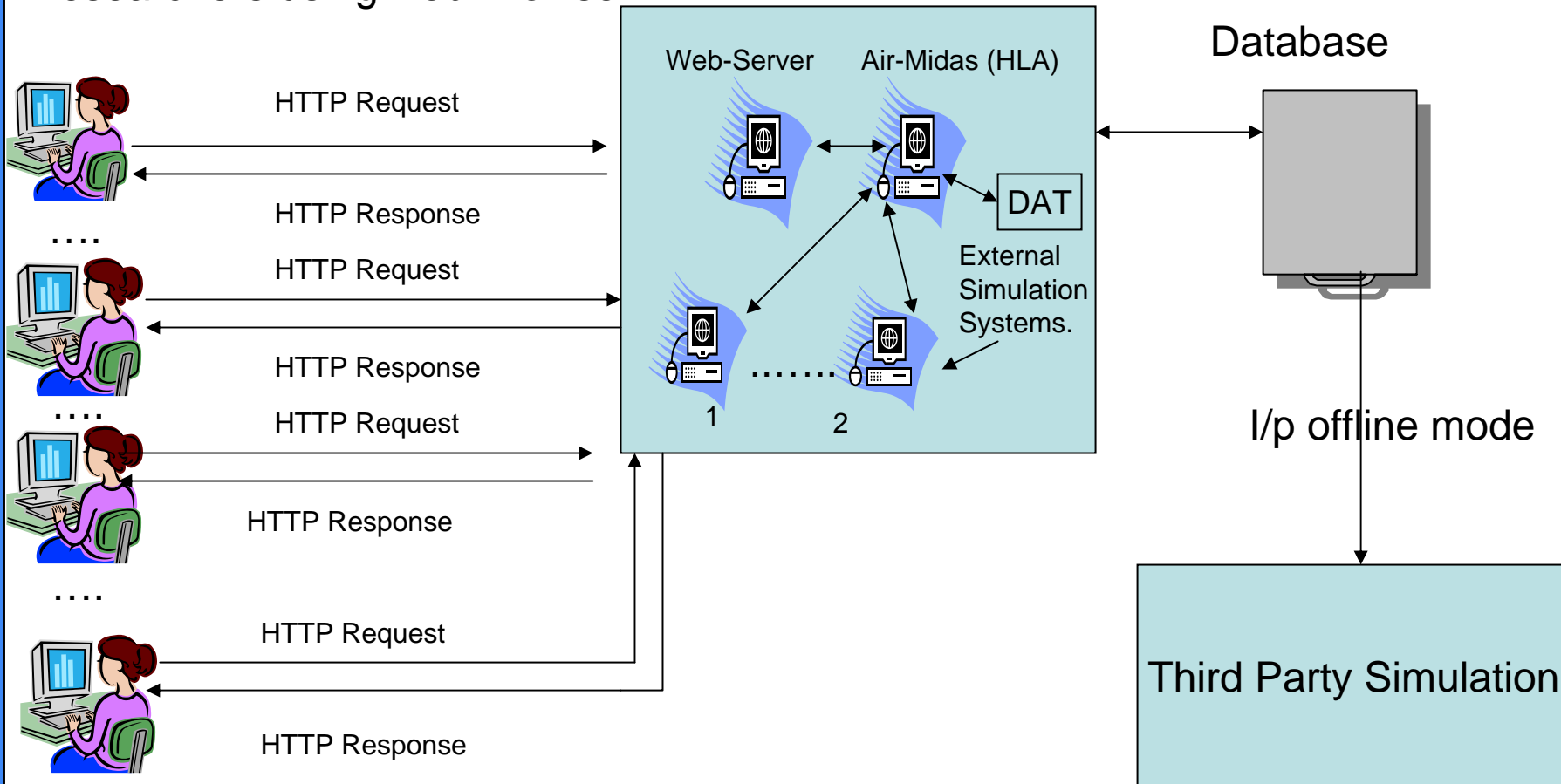
Establish Hazard Levels Based on Rare Event Identification

## Phase 2: Risk Determination



# Web Based HLA Compliant Distributed Air-Midas Architecture

Researchers using web Browser



## Questions to be answered in research

- Who needs to know what, when and under what operating conditions?
- What are the informational issues associated with cooperative problem solving and distributed decision-making?
- What is the relationship between information and responsibility?
- How do tools (available or new) feed into the information/responsibility issues?
- What are the perceptions (misperceptions) of responsibility, how are then supported?
- How are workload (tasks) distributed, over people and over time?

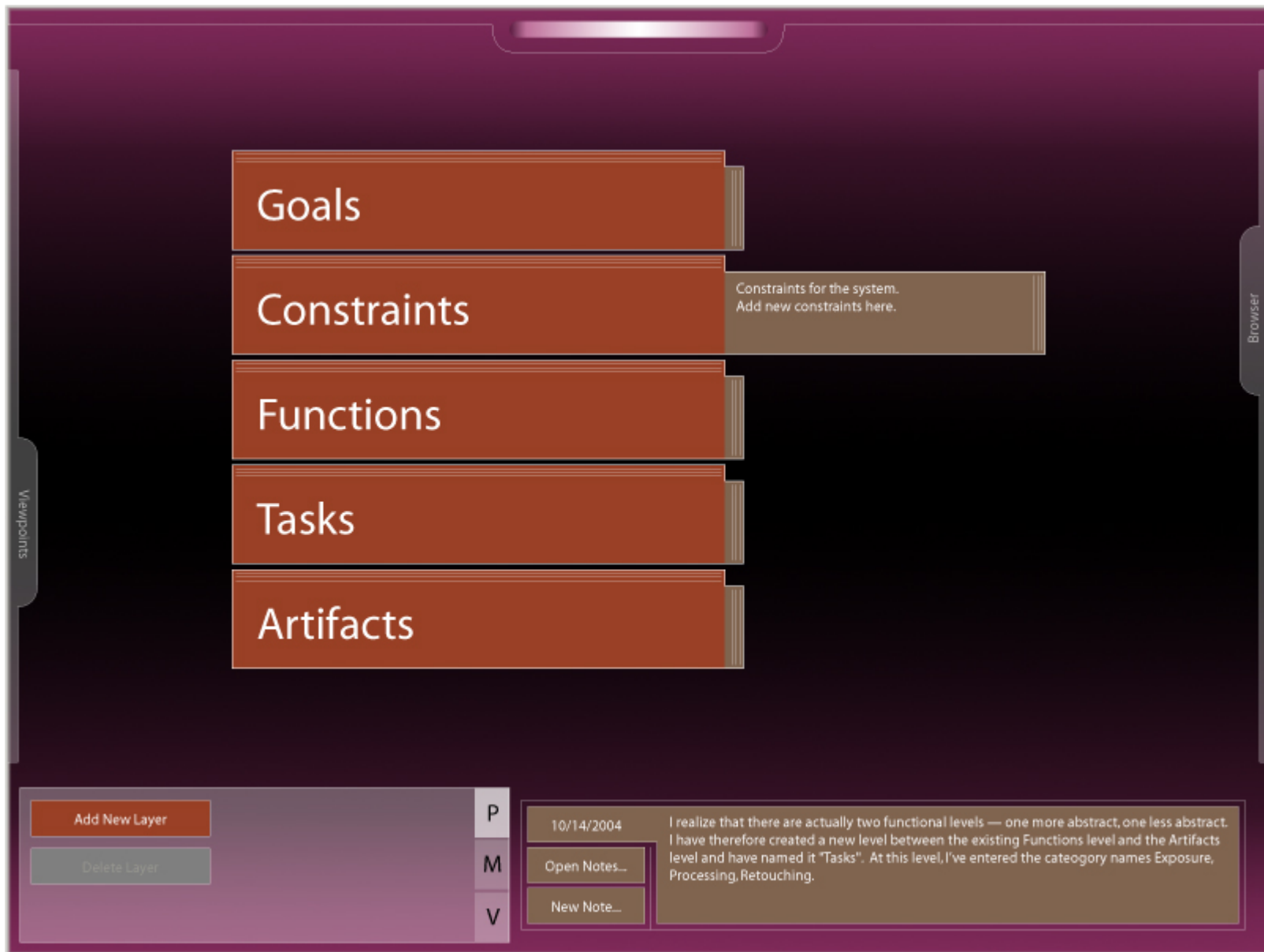
## Questions to be answered in research

- Are pilots and controllers cognitively and personally predisposed for their new way of working?
- Has the selection criteria for past systems provided the right skill mix for new systems?
- How is the system handled in off-nominal situations?
- Where are the transitions among system operating states and how are hand-offs normally accomplished?
- What are the issues associated with cooperation (of lack of) among ATM constituents
- Is there a general perception of fairness? If not, what behaviors ensue?

# Information Access Cognitive Systems

- **Operational Concepts & Developments**
  - Goals
  - Constraints
  - Functions
  - Tasks
  - Infrastructure & Equipment
- **Accessible from multiple perspectives**
  - Scenario design
  - Experimental methodology applications
  - Baseline data from prior experiments
  - Procedure analysis
  - Design guidelines
  - Illustrations
  - Risk Assessment Tools





Viewpoints

Goals

Constraints

Functions

Tasks

Artifacts

Constraints

Sensitometry

At a glance...

Goals

Constraints

Functions

Tasks

Artifacts

Sensitometry has to do with light mechanics. It's a larger topic, more abstract in nature and therefore can also be useful as a constraint.

more notes more notes more notes

more notes more notes

more more more blah notes notes notes

Mechanical

At a glance...

Goals

Constraints

Functions

Tasks

Artifacts

Mecahnical notes notes notes

more notes more notes more notes

more notes more notes

more more more blah notes notes notes

Chemical

At a glance...

Goals

Constraints

Functions

Tasks

Artifacts

Mecahnical notes notes notes

more notes more notes more notes

more notes more notes

more more more blah notes notes notes

New Category

Delete Category

P

M

V

10/14/2004

Open Notes...

New Note...

I realize that there are actually two functional levels — one more abstract, one less abstract. I have therefore created a new level between the existing Functions level and the Artifacts level and have named it "Tasks". At this level, I've entered the category names Exposure, Processing, Retouching.

Browser

Viewpoints

Browser

Goals

Constraints

Functions

Tasks

Artifacts

Constraints

Sensitometry

At a glance

Goals

Constraints

Functions

Tasks

Artifacts

Mechanical

At a glance

Goals

Constraints

Functions

Tasks

Artifacts

Chemical

At a glance

Goals

Constraints

Functions

Tasks

Artifacts

## Sensitometry

### Dodging

Dodging and burning certain areas—lightening or darkening portions of the image, respectively—are perhaps the most basic, and most used, of all darkroom procedures.

XxxXxxxx

sd jfkds jijk sdikhjj fdsik.d ns.fnhv  
.dsho.fbdgnoi/ewafni.ds .kj.nd  
vdsj.njfn,kjsa.ikef k

### Burning

Dodging and burning certain areas—lightening or darkening portions of the image, respectively—are perhaps the most basic, and most used, of all darkroom procedures.

Xxxx xxxx

sfdl jkdh: hklfds nkj.fdskhj .kjdh fshkd s. kjf  
jkds shd fjkds x hjkdxk khk jksh kdj ds

Xxxxxx x

xfje;woia fdmoia;lknsvoi cznvo;isjvcd cdwaoi;  
cdsaj ofdsao.ifdsiojfds. dsj .lfsi.x .ds lfsd lj/fdsj  
lafdsa jlfdsan l/kfdfs lk/saf/vej sfilhwa

Xxxx

dajlf ds;jf dsl f lkds dsjo fidslj fkd sfjidslkj fds  
lkfk dsf/lk dshlk fidslhj

Add from Library

Remove from Category

P

M

V

10/14/2004

Open Notes...

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**Viewpoints**

- Goals
- Constraints
- Functions
- Tasks
- Artifacts

**Sensitometry**

**Dodging**

Dodging and burning certain areas—lightening or darkening portions of the image, respectively—are perhaps the most basic, and most used, of all darkroom procedures.

XxxXxxxx

sd jfkldsjlk sdldkhjj fdslkd no.fnhv  
dsho.fbdgnoi/ewafni.ds kjnd  
vdsknjfn,kjga,kjef k

**Burning**

Dodging and burning certain areas—lightening or darkening portions of the image, respectively—are perhaps the most basic, and most used, of all darkroom procedures.

Xxxx xxxx

sfdl jfkldhs. hklfids njg.fdskhj. kjdh fshkd s. kjf  
jkod shd fljds x hjkdcz khk jkjh kdj ds

**Chemical**

Xxxxxx x

xjferwoia fdmoia,jkcnvoi cmvoicjved cdwaoi  
cdsaj ofdsao.fldsojfds. dsj jfslx.ds lfds lj/fdsj  
lafdsa jlfdsan llddsf lk/saf/vej sflthwa

**Library: Media**

heads\_up\_display.jpg

cockpit01.tif

ddtms12.avi

table12v415gt.wav

zzlibrarypict4.gif

**Library: Lighting Objects**

Dodging and burning certain areas—lightening or darkening portions of the image, respectively—are perhaps the most basic, and most used, of all darkroom procedures.

**Burning**

**Dodging**

XxxXxxxx

Xxxx xxxx

Xxxxxx x

**Library: Hierarchy Layers**

**Goals**

**Constraints**

**Functions**

**Tasks**

**New Library** **Add Library Item...**

**Remove Library** **Remove Library Item...**

10/14/2004

**Open Notes...**

**New Note...**


I realize that there are actually two functional levels — one more abstract, one less abstract. I have therefore created a new level between the existing Functions level and the Artifacts level and have named it "Tasks". At this level, I've entered the category names Exposure, Processing, Retouching.

Viewpoints

### Functions

	Tonal Balance	Contrast Control	Xxxx xxx xxxx xxx	Xxxx xxx xxxx xxx	Xxxx xxx x xxxx xxx x
Xxxx xxx x xxxx xxx x	Xxxx xxx xxxx xxx	Xxxx xxx xxxx xxx			Xxxx xxx xxxx xxx
Xxxx xxx xxxx xxx		Xxxx xxx xxxx xxx		Xxxx xxx xxxx xxx	
Re - Touching			Xxxx xxx xxxx xxx		
Processing	Xxxx xxx xxxx xxx				Xxxx xxx xxxx xxx
Exposure		+ -			

### Library: Media



heads\_up\_display.jpg  
cockpit01.tif  
ddtms12.avi  
table12v415gt.wav  
zzlibrarypict4.gif

//img\_server/images/heads\_up\_display.jpg  
400x600  
72dpi  
more...

### Matrix: Tasks vs. Functions

Dodging and burning certain areas—lightening or darkening portions of the image, respectively—are perhaps the most basic, and most used, of all darkroom procedures.

Done

Matrix: Tasks vs. Functions
Burning
Dodging
XxxXxxxx
Xxxx xxxx
Xxxxxxx

### Library: Hierarchy Layers

HL

Goals

Constraints

Functions

Tasks

Browser

New Matrix

Delete Matrix

Constraints vs. Functions

Tasks vs. Functions

P

M

V

10/14/2004

Open Notes...

New Note...

I realize that there are actually two functional levels — one more abstract, one less abstract. I have therefore created a new level between the existing Functions level and the Artifacts level and have named it "Tasks". At this level, I've entered the category names Exposure, Processing, Retouching.

30



# Summary TOOLKIT Approach

- **We know a great deal about human-system integration with respect to the aforementioned questions.**
  - Accessible and Usable Data Repository (with links to international data repositories (VDR)).
- **Some questions require focused answers. How to provide them?**
  - Develop a human human-system micro-model set for point simulation
  - Use current simulation components and data from immediate answers
- **All system changes have propagated effect. How to assess?**
  - Experimental focus on seams, ambiguity, etc.
  - Field studies linked to both knowledge base and simulation systems